VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 26, 1854.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at he corner of Louisans avenue and Tenth street, and a delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-iers) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents. Mail subscribers, 25 00 per annum, or 22 50 for ix months, always in advance.

Pive lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each aditional line, 5 cents.

layed advertisements charged by solid m THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

hed every Monday morning, on the Terms. 1 copy, one year. \$2 00 | 1 copy, 6 mar 3 copies, one year. 5 00 | 5 copies, 6 m 10 copies, one year. 15 00 | 10 copies, 6 m 2 Payments always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

American party. In this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of
American principles throughout the country,
to wit:

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant,
upon a call made in and approved by the Executive
organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions
exist to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the
speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent
adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public
eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred
presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of
patriotism, assail principles dear to the American
heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution
and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and
whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove
from public employment such officeholders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless
proseription of both Whigs and Democrata for an
honest difference of opinion: therefore—

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when
contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible
and vigilant guardisms of American liberty, whose
apprehensions have been excited at beholding the
strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign
potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our
whole American system, to whose overthrow they
are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequesthed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty
to meet and repal all insidous attacks upon our libertics as well as all open assaults; and that we view
with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United
States, subversive of our republican institutions,
which constitute agg

nment have our hearty consent to go ency many pursuit of happiness.

pursuit of happiness.

oked, That the fourth resolution of the meeting rus's Saloon, recommending to the President of nited States proscription of all officers of the all government who may have thought fit to bemembers of the association of Know Knoth—a recommendation which, before its adoption, been recognised and acted upon by the Execution of the United States—proposes an alarming and crous infraction of the principles of self-governt, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke the free citizens of these United States, without section of party, sect, or creed.

dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resolved, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholies sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclasinstical autherity, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and m the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southers sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinious, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whays, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting fast week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seckers at the expense of many who realously and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indebibe stain proper in mean and as the President of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from cortain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the trafferous heavy the subject of ou

OUR PRINCIPLES.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those aws, as will prevent future immigra

giance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes. Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the im-migration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal of State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all is from abroad should be content with the enjoy ment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State gov ernments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and bind-ing force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization pre scribed by Congress, under the provisions of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the

vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights. Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding

it as a cardinal maxim, that religious fuith is a question between each individual and his God. and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons

constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sus tain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party."

A Daily and Westly Paper, published in Washing-AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whiga and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, these will do as for the recommendation.

past, mere carriers,
supremacy.

A new ern is at hand—an era which will be char
acterized, in the future history of these States, as th
sna of Parricornss! Throughout the length an
breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of
the American people have spontaneously and simults
neously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICA.
CAPARE OF COVERNING THERE COUNTRY? This is
quiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinen

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cash capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation aurpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall command.

ann one handred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, he centre of our political system, where all the repesentatives of the States, and of the people annually semble, and where prominent men of all parties eriodically sojourn for many months, is considered periodically sojours for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oscan or the American Party; and if the most untiting devotion to the ad-vocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall de-agree, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is es-tablished than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Associa-tion, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

The propose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

The sustain our doctrines.

The little of the sustain our doctrines of the sustain our doctrines of the sustain our doctrines of the sustain our build up an "American party," Ye was maxing shall be:

AREBOONS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

Thouse and Sign Painler and Glazier.

Not of Louisians avenue, between the and the sister.

Let MOTICE.—Persons desirons of substitute the sustain of the sister of the country of the sustain of the sister of the sustain of the sister.

Let MOTICE.—Persons desirons of substitute the sustain of the sister of the sustain of the sustain or oppose any political. Tobacco Birce, on Royal Street, or at the Agency, St.

Thouse Store, on Royal Street, or at the Agency, St.

Though St., Agency, St.

The propose of the American party, and the adversary of the sustain or oppose any political to the sustain of Royal, Alexanders, Virginis.

J. T. ADDLEY, Agent.

To JOHN P. HALL, signate for the American Organ, The Word, No. 64 that street south, between F and G. Persons who desire to subscribe for the sustain street, opposite the sustain street, of the sustain street, opposite the foot of the sustain street, opposite the foot of the sustain street, opposite the Post Office; Evansian Drug Store, corner of Seventh and to fix. V. Persons.

Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Manaschusstian Drug Store, corner of Seventh and to fix. V. Persons.

Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Manaschusstian Drug Store, and the substitution of the substitution of the substitu

DUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES furnished at two-thirds their value, by calling at the New Union Bookstore, dec 28—5t New Union Bookstore,

dec 28—51.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING retired from the Lumber Business, I would inform my friends and the citizens of Washington that I have resumed the Carpenter's Hankness at the old attad of Davis & Garrett. In returning my thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage and assistance, I would beg a continuance of the same.

I can be found at my shop at any time, in Jackson Alley, where I am prepared to contract, build, and do job work on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Having been engaged in this business for many years, I feel assured that I can give satisfaction to all who give me their patronage.

dec 19—solm

SOME PEOPLE SUPPOSED

SOME PEOPLE SUPPOSED

THAT they were to be humbugged when
they saw a recent announcement of a new Ronance for the Times, entitled
THE KNOW-NOTHING.

Others, better acquainted with us, expected an interesting and useful book. That the latter class have
not been disappointed, the following extracts from
numerous notices, and the fact that

Five Thousand Five Handred Copies
Have already been published, abundantly prove:

Have already been published, abundantly prove:
From the Evening Traveller, Boston.
This book will undoubtedly have an extensive rults moral tone is unexceptionable, the style is goo and altogether it is a book that will be likely to a tract much attention.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.
house of Jewett & Co. have rarely
so sure of a rapid sale.
From the Baugor Whig.

A good story, well told.

From the New Bedford Standard. If every member of the K. N. fraternity were ractice the charity inculcated in this story, the f human happiness would be greatly augmented From the American Citizen.

Whoever sits down to a perusal of "The Knoothing" will find it quite equal to the best novels

From the American Courier, Philadelphia. This is one of the "Know-Nothings" that tells From the State Reporter, Concord, N. H.

Despite its name, it is evidently the work now-Something.

From the Worcester Transcript. One of the most piquant, humorous, and entertaining books of the season.

ing books of the season.

From the Providence Tribune.

The "Know-Nothing" is destined to be one of a most popular works of the age.

From the Himpham Journal.

This book carries a falsehood on the back of it, it says "Know-Nothing," but upon perusing it, and it abounding in the knowledge of great primples, a moral, benevolent, and high-toned sentime pervading the entire book. From the Boston Daily Bee.

From the Hoston Dany Dec.

It is the emanation of a wide-awake, patrootic, getic mind—from one evidently, an experienced ter. The characters are well delineated—the int and plot of the story well sustained, and the le of the book of the right kind.

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dec 14—1am

For all the perposes of a Family Physic.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective Pergative Fill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues above with what success it second.

pared to me pared to me as conclusively shown with what success it accombises the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the bent of a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the bent of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections all the advantages of every other. This has been all the advantages of every other. This has been the public decision. It has been the public decision. It has been the public decision of the public decision of the public decision. the several diseases to where the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its verious forms of Jaundice, Indigention, Languor, and Loss of Appetic, Listlessness, Irritability, Rilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Perer and Ague, pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Contiveness, Pless, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Serofula, and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood. In short, any and every case where a purgative is recognized.

Humors, Seroinia, and Scurry, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood. In short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy section, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restores the wasted or diseased emergies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious deraugement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thomand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than anything which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box. Prepared by Dr. JAMER, C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1 00.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid cure of
Cougha, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Group, Asthma, and Consumption.
This remedy has won for itself such notoriety for
its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease, that
it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of
its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so
numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every
section of the country abounds in persons publicly
known, who have been restored from alarming and
even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When
once tried its superiority over every other medicine
of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and
where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and
dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which
are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for childrou it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that cas
be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this

rein it is the presentest and salest memorary from the obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by

Z. D. GILMAN,

Washington.

O. M. LINTHICUM,

Georgetown,

And by all Druggists everywhere.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

AMERICAN ORGAN.

From the Tribune. Cure for the Toothnehe.

Cure for the Tribume.

Cure for the Toothache.

Beauty has charms. So it has, almost equal to music. It may soothe a savage breast. It did soothe or charm a German music teacher, one day last week. He was charmed with the beauty of a lady, bright as a star—lovely as these who dwell beyond, or in the shining orbs. He saw, and she conquered. He saw her in the street and followed. Other poodles have done the same. She entered a store, so did he. Not because he wanted to buy goods, but he thought an opportunity might occur for him to speak music to her or hear the music of her speech.

Oh, what a voice!—more sweet than his own fiddle; and its tones vibrated to the very bottom of his lager beer barrel. And her smile—it struck him to the heart, for he thought she smiled upon him. Perhaps she did. We smiled at a higger fool in the circus the other night. She looked at silks—he tried to smit hinself with a new pair of gloves. Both were hard to suit, and time sped.

At length she left, and took a stage for home up town. He took the same mode of getting away from his home, and went up by the same conveyance, without any definite place in view at which he should pull the strap. He waited patiently for the lady to give the first pull. She got out and entered a brown-stone front. He noted the spot, and ended his ride at the next corner, and came back and looked up to the cold walls, and thought, yes, he thought of the warm heart withir, and the sweet face that smilled, was it at or for him?

"Hope told a liattering tale,"
and he thought if he could only enter that portal,

yes, he thought of the warm heart within, and the sweet face that similed, was it at or for him?

"Hope told a flattering tale,"
and he thought if he could only enter that portal, he could win the citadel. But how? What excuse should he make, or who inquire for when the door was opened? Fortune came to his aid, and showed him a dentist's sign.

"Ah! true," he said, "I have a decayed tooth," and walked boddly up and rang the bell. Fortune favored him again. The lady herself opened the door. Had she watched him from the window as he watched the house, and, unwilling to let him be seen by a servant, flown herself to the door? Perhapa—we have seen such things before.

"Is the doctor at home?"

"No; but walk in—you can wait for him."

"Oh yes, certainly, in your company any length of time—if he should not come till miduight—or morning."

norning."

The lady led the way to the parlor. Both were The lady led the way to the parlor. Both were seated upon the sofa, and time went off on the wings of—love! Well, he thought so. He thought that every woman that smiled upon him was made to love. Perhaps he offered his to her acceptance. She did not accept, but that only served to make his stronger. So flew time, till a loud ring at the door bell marked a period.

The lady ran to open the door, and stopped for a few hasty words with the new comer, and then came in and said: "My husband, the doctor."

Her visiter wanted to see one just as had as the

came in and said: "My husband, the doctor."

Her visiter wanted to see one just as bad as the other. He would very gladly have given the room to either, but the two in one stood in the door. He looked anxionsly toward the fatal charmer who had enticed him into a snare, and she smiled, showed her beautiful teeth, and vanished. The teeth reminded him of his own.

The doctor looked stern, and said sternly: "Did you wish to see me professionally, sir?" Of course he did. What else could he say he was there for? He thought of the decayed tooth, and thought he would have that out to get out himself. It was not exactly a tooth for a tooth, but it soon will be.

He took his seat, and the doctor applied the nippers and—drew the wrong tooth—a perfectly

He took his seat, and the doctor applied the nippers and—drew the wrong tooth—a perfectly sound one, upon one side of the other.

Of course it was a mistake—a bloody mistake—but easily remedied by pulling another. That would be a tooth for a tooth. The doctor would take no excuse and applied the instrument again and drew—another sound tooth. The decayed one now stood alone, and the doctor thought it might perhaps get well; he was very sure he had cured the musical gentleman of his tooth ache, and very kindly told him to pay him five dollars, and if his troublesome tooth should ever plague him again, all he had to do was to follow his wife home and he would pull all the teeth out of his head!

Popping the Question.

Popping the Question.

Jedediah Hodge was dead in love with the beauteous Sally Hammond, but owing to an unconquerable feeling of diffidence, he had never been able to screw up his courage to the sticking point requisite to enable him to inform her of his predilection. Three several times he had dressed up in his "Sanday-go-to-meeting-fixing's," and made his way to her father's house, determined this time to "do or die." But, unluckily, his courage oozed away, and became small by degrees, and beautifully less, (as the politicians say,) till, when he was fairly in her presence, he was barely able to remark that it was a warm evening. Sally, at length, got tired of this off-reiterated observation, and resolved to fire. During an encounter of English riflem with a body of Russians, the latter were defeate The reported battle on the 13th turns out to ha help him out of his predicament, for, like a true woman, she had not failed to perceive what Jedi-diah was trying to come at, but couldn't. For the fourth time, Jedediah came, but did not succeed any better. Sally commenced her attack by fa-

any better. Sally commenced her attack by informing him that Mary Somers, an intimate friend,
was going to be married.

"You don't say so," said. Jedediah, that being
the only idea that occurred to him, except one,
and that he didn't dare give utterance to.

"Yes," said Sally, "she's going to be married
next week. It seems rather queer that she should
be married before me, considering she's a year
younger."

younger."

Jedediah's heart leaped up in his throat, but he

Jedediah's heart leaped up in his throat, but he didn't venture to say anything.

There was a pause.

"Jedediah," resumed Sally, after a little hesitation, "I'll tell you something, if you'll promise, certain, true, that you won't never tell anybody."

No, I won't," said Jedediah, stoutly proud of the confidence reposed in him.

"It isn't much after all," said Sally, casting down her eyes, "only a dream, and I don't know whether I ought to tell you after all, though to be sure there was something about you in it."

"Do tell me," pleaded Jedediah, his curiosity overcoming his bashfulness in a degree.

"But I'm afrisd you'll tell after all."

"No, I won't, certain true. I hope I may he horsewhipped if I do."

"Then—don't look at me, Jedediah, or I can't tell it—I dreamed that—that—that you and I—never shall be able to tell you—that you and I were going to be married the day before Mary Somers.

Jedediah started as if struck by a calvance bat.

"But I'm afraid you'll tell after all."
"No. I won't, certain true. I hope I may be horsewhipped if I do."
"Then—don't look at me, Jedediah, or I cart'tell it—I dreamed that—that—that you and I—never shall be able to tell yon—the shall b

NUMBER 36. Arrival of the Washington and Ame

Some of the Details of Ten Days' Later Intelligence—The War—The Treaty of Alliance between Austria and the Western Powers.

The steamship Washington, Captain Cavendy, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Southampton on the 6th inst. She anchored at Sandy Hook on Saturday night at twelve o'clock, and sent her news ashore to the telegraph office. The cargo of the Washington is valued at three millions of dollars.

The Washington brings us fuller information relative to the treaty of alliance between Austria and the Western Powers. The London Times of the 6th gives the following despatch from Vienna:

Vikna, Dec. 4, 1854.—The following will prob-

VIENNA, Dec. 4, 1854.—The following will problem by be found correct:

The convention concluded on Saturday was

ropean Powers should be at liberty to accede to it, and Austria has now done so. The sense of the treaty probably is—

1. That Austria has engaged to consider every violation of the Turkish territory by Russia as equivalent to a declaration of war against herself.

2. That Austria will reinforce her army in the Principalities, so that Omer Pasha may at once begin operations, the Imperial troops remaining as a kind of reserve.

3. At the demand of the Western Powers, Austria will place 15,000 or 25,000 men at Varus, which, in case of need, can be sent to the Crimes.

4. England and France pledge themselves that the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished.

There is a secret article.

After the triple alliance has been ratified, Prussia will be invited to accede to it.

The Moniteur, of Paris, officially announces that on the 2d December this treaty was signed at Victuan by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and England. It is said that if Russia does not yield within two months, its conditions will come into force; or, in other terms, that Austria will fight on the side of the Western Powers. From an experience of the general faithlessness of Austria, there was a disposition in England and France to distrust the prospect of any substantial advantage from the alliance.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times telegraphs as follows:

The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willinguess of the Emperor to treat on the following terms:

1. A common guarantee by the five Powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte,

the following terms:

1. A common guarantee by the five Powers of
the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte,
without distinction, as to confession.

2. A common protectorate of the Principalities
to be exercised by the five Powers, on the terms of
the treaties now existing between Russia and the
Porte.

the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte.

S. A revision of the treaty of 1841.

4. The free navigation of the Danube.
The telegraphic despatcless received in London, relative to the operations in the Crimea, range from the 15th to the 25th ult., from which we gather that, at the latest date the siege was vigorously continued, and the allied troops were in excellent spirits. The position of the allied armies had been very much strengthened, particularly towards the right flank. Au contraire to Prince Menschikoff, states that, up to the 24th, there was "nothing new," The bombardment continued but feebly. The Russians appear to have made several sorties upon the French, but with very little success, having been on each occasion repulsed. Flage of truce had passed between the generals, and it has been agreed to exchange Lord Dunkellin, by desire of the Emperor, for a Russian captain. Reinforcements were daily arriving in the Crimes.

Our correspondent as Southampton writes on the 6th instant as follows:

The details of the losses of the allies during the

Our correspondent at Southampton writes on the 6th instant as follows:

The details of the losses of the allies during the great gale in the Black Sea had been received, and appear in the London journals. Although very severe, they are not so great as was anticipated. Fourteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. Two ships of the line (French) and thirteen ressels of different classes were driven on shore near Eupatoria. Some of those would be got off, others had been burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The Cossacks fired upon the crews, whilst attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sunk near Sebastopol. A vast quantity of winter clothing, provisions, and ammunition for the troops was lost on these transports. The loss of life was frightful on the part of the crews of these vessels.

The Moniteur publishes a telegraphic despatch from General Carrobert, dated Nov. 22. Nothing ful on the part of the crews of these to The Moniteur publishes a telegrap from General Carrobert, dated Nov. of importance had occurred since the 17th batteries of the allies had not discontinue fire. During an encounter of English r

The reported battle on the 13th turns out to have been a mere sortic of the Russians, who were driven hack with the loss of 200 killed, the French lossing forty men.

Prince Menschikoff states that on the 24th the fire of the allies had become very feeble. But a despotch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed. The allies were surrounded and protected by an enormous circumvalation, consisting of curtains, with advanced bastions, and immense earthworks in triple lines. The French had repelled several sorties, and there were constant affairs between the pickets. Fresh reinforcements were arriving doily. The men were busy hutting themselves. Flags of truce had passed between the generals, and it was agreed to exchange Lord Dunkellen, by desire of the Czar, for a Russian captain.

In an attack on Eupatoria, the Russians had been driven back with considerable loss.

A telegraphic despatch from Sebastopol, dated 25th, states that the Russians, having made a sortic, were repulsed by the British, who seized and kept possession of a battery of hine guns.

After the departure of the English Baltic fleet from Nargen, several of the Russian line-of-battle ships put to sea for the purpose of meeting with the squadron at Helsingfors. They had carcely got fairly out of the harbor ere a heavy gale came on. The flags-hip lost her rudder, and three of the ships in company got on shore. Steamers towed them off, and conducted them back again to port.

The Phare de la Manche mentions the departure